Amendment in various schemes of Urban Development

1372. SHRI ONKAR SINGH LAKHAWAT: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to formulate new schemes after making amendments in various schemes of urban development;

(b) if so, the outlines and the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are satisfied with implementation of the scheme of urban development and employment; and

(d) if not, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI RAM JETHMALANI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Overhauling of Urban Land Ceiling Regulation Act

1373. SHRI SURYABHAN PATIL VAHADANE: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to completely overhaul the existing Urban Land Ceiling Regulation Act to deregulate the existing Land Ceiling structure for liberal use of land in urban areas; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof with all the salient features?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI RAM JETHMALANI): (a) and (b) The Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act, 1976 was repealed through an Ordinance notified on 11.1.99. A copy of the Ordinance is enclosed as statement.

Statement

NEW DELHI, MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1999.

THE URBAN LAND (CEILING AND REGULATION) REPEAL ORDINANCE, 1999 (NO. 5 of 1999)

Promulgated by the President in the Forty-ninth Year of the Republic pf India. An Ordinance to repeal the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976.

WHEREAS it is considered necessary to repeal the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976;

AND WHEREAS Parliament has no power to make laws for the states with respect to the aforesaid matter except as provided in articles 249 and 250 of the Constitution;

AND WHEREAS in pursuance of clause (2) of article 252 of the Constitution resolution have been passed by the Legislatures of the States of Haryana and Punjab to the effect that the aforesaid Act should be repealed in those states by Parliament by law;

AND WHEREAS the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Repeal Bill, 1998 has been introduced in Parliament but has not yet been passed;

AND WHEREAS Parliament is not Session and the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action to give effect to the provision of the said Bill with certain modifications;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 123 of the Constitution, the President is pleased to promulgate the following Ordinance:—

1. (1) This ordinance may be called the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Repeal Ordinance, 1999.

   (2) It applies in the first instance to the whole of the States of Haryana and Punjab and to all the Union Territories; and it shall apply to such other State which adopts this ordi-

nance by resolution passed in that behalf under clause (2) of article 252 of the Constitution.

(3) It shall come into force in the States of Haryana and Punjab and in all the Union Territories at once and in any other State which adopts this Ordinance under clause (2) of article 252 of the Constitution on the date of such adoption; and the reference to repeal of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 shall, in relation to any State or Union Territory mean the date on which this ordinance comes into force in such State or Union Territory.

2. The Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 (hereinafter referred to as the Principal Act) is hereby repealed.

3. (1) The repeal of the principal Act shall not affect—

(a) the vesting of any vacant land under sub-section (3) of section 10, possession of which has been taken over by the State Government or any person duly authorised by the State Government in this behalf or by the competent authority;

(b) the validity of any order granting exemption under sub-section (1) of section 20 or any action taken thereunder, notwithstanding any judgement of any court to the contrary;

(c) any payment made to the State Government as condition for granting exemption under sub-section (1) of section 20.

(2) Where—

(a) any land is deemed to have vested in the State Government under sub-section (3) of section 10 of the principal Act but possession of which has not been taken over by the State Government or any person duly authorised by the State Government in this behalf or by the competent authority; and

(b) any amount has been paid by the State Government with respect to such land, then such land shall not be restored unless the amount paid if any, has been refunded to the State Government.

4. All proceedings relating to any order made or purported to be made under the principal Act pending immediately before the commencement of this Ordinance, before any court, tribunal or any authority shall abate;

Provided that this section shall not apply to proceedings relating to section 11, 12, 13 and 14 of the principal Act in so far as such proceedings are relatable to the land, possession of which has been taken over by the State Government or any person duly authorised by the State Government in this behalf or by the competent authority.

K.R. NARAYANAN
PRESIDENT

RAGHBIR SINGH
Secy to the Govt. of India

आवास नीति की सफलता

1374. **श्री गोपाल सिंह जी. सोलंकी**: क्या शहरी कार्य और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) इस शताब्दी के अन्त तक सभी को आवास उपलब्ध कराने की नीति किस हद तक सफल हुई है;

(ख) क्या लोगों को आवास जैसी बुनियादी जरूरत को पूरा करने में अब तक प्राप्त हुई सफलता का पता लगाने के लिए कोई अध्ययन कराया गया है;

(ग) सन 2000 तक देश में कुल कितने आवासों की आवश्यकता होगी; और

(घ) इस आवश्यकता को किस हद तक और किस जरिये से पूरी की जायेगी ?

शहरी कार्य और रोजगार मंत्री (श्री राक जेठमलानी): (क) सरकार की नीति प्रतिवर्ष 2 मिलियन अतिरिक्त आवासीय एककों को मुहैया कराना है । इससे इस शताब्दी के अंत तक आंशिक रूप से आवासीय आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति होगी । राष्ट्रीय आवास और पर्यावास नीति, 1998 में सरकार की भूमिका की निर्माता के बजाए समर्थकर्ता के रूप में परिकल्पना की गई है । समर्थकर्ता वाला वातावरण बनाने के लिए और आवास क्षेत्र को गति देने के लिए सरकार ने वित्तिय प्रोत्साहनों, कानूनी सुधारों तथा समुचित लागत प्रभावी